

For the National Era.

ed by the late residence of Mr. Armfield, a splendid mansion, perhaps, in that which is saying much, there being many beauties there. "Why has not that place been as long a time advertised" said

carriage to his friend, who replied—"Be-
re has been a "*Wo*" pronounced against
its owner. It was reared by cruelty the
trained, by violence the most revolting! n
n tearing the mother from the child, the

er. This traffic to the South lasted for
ers, exhibiting often, at the embarkation
nes of misery as no heart can begin to re
ept by fancying *himself* parting forever
se most dear to him on earth.

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MR. EDITOR: I am not a Southron, but a sincere friend of the best interests of my country, North and South. It always gratifies me to see noble expressions, come from either party they may. In a newspaper printed at Savannah, Georgia, still entitled "The Southern States,"

figure of the flag of the United States, floating in the following spirited lines, which I beg you to insert

FLAG OF THE FREE.

Flag of the free! still bear thy sway

O'er earth's proud realms thy stars display,
Like morning's radiant clouds unrolled.
Flag of the skies! still peerless shine,
Through ether's azure vault unfurled,

To sweep oppression from the world.

**REMOVAL OF SLAVERY—A VOICE FROM
KENTUCKY.**

ville, Kentucky) is publishing a series of
es, apparently from his own pen, under
ead, "Plan for the Removal of Slavery
hich, after referring to the condition of
d the circumstances under which slave

the present condition of the slaves, and indications of Divine Providence in regard to the future destiny of the African race in the United States. Although they have so recently emerged from a state of barbarism, he says that "no com-

As it is well to hear both sides, and as we have the testimony of an eyewitness, we can

seless thrusts at the "Abolitionists," to whom he appears to feel a species of phobia natural. His "plan" is to be more fully worked in future.—*Boston Recorder*.

that, in the nursery, and around the head, attachments are formed, and sym-
bunkindled, for their nurses and the child-
the slaves, on the part of the children of

ren in the nursery that thousands of slave
een, and thousands are now, taught to read
through the generous impulses of these
unkindled in the nursery," thousands of

art of writing has not been so much sought among the slaves, as has the art of reading, because not so useful to them; but, after what has been said about the oppressed and the condition of the slaves of the South, we

ple than the French Canadians, the Mexicans of the States of South America; and they are, at this hour, more capable of government than the inhabitants of either countries referred to.

We invite the special attention of the
to the extraordinary improvement of the
population in religion and morals. Where
the face of the wide earth, can it be found
many hundreds of thousands of the most d
Beasts have been so thoroughly imbedd

gospel, since the introduction of slavery into this country, as among these African slaves. We suppose that it will not be denied that a large proportion of the slave population of the South are professors of religion, than of the white.

and intelligent the slave, the more capable of benefiting his master. Hence, many are at great pains to improve their slaves. But we do not know, at the same time, that in proportion to the moral and intellectual elevation of the

that because the master wishes it to be so, he makes it so, because he respects the intellectual and moral worthiness of his slave. In some instances we are aware, owners object to the intellectual improvement of their slaves, but their

ment cannot be arrested by withholding from them. If a book was never seen while they have, and must have, free access to the sources of improvement and knowledge, they will continue to make rapid ad-

knowledge, they may remain somewhat avaricious people, but they are destined to be educated (if the distinction is allowable) and cultivated people.

"In proportion to the intellectual and moral

owners as naturally incline to relax their
upon them, and, if there was no impediment
the way, to emancipate them. Every man
has observed the progress of things in the
States, for many years, knows that the

ment of the slave population has, to say of it, kept pace with the improvement whites; and that their condition has improved just in proportion to the advances they have made in intellectual and moral culture.⁷⁷

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**THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—TIME
HOLDING IT.**

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The time has arrived in which there

election, and especially about the time for a National Liberty Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. The importance of such a Convention will doubt; and the measures to be

are doubly important to those of any Convention of the kind, and should be duly by all who have a sincere desire for the of our common country, and the perman of those for whom we are laboring.

friends of Liberty throughout the country meet and discuss the great measures now before the nation, and recommend such a line of action as, in their judgment, will best conduce to the success and final triumph of the principles of Liberty.

the result of their investigations known, thus materially aid those who shall at proposed Convention in proposing to the measures conducive to the permanent welfare of the nation.

should soon be fixed, as it is of great importance that preparations should be made for the coming in due season. The prevailing opinion in the western part of the country, so far as I have any knowledge of it, is in favor of an *early* nomination.

ment of our cause, by seeing the practical of early and late nominations. In this experiment was tried of a late nomination and the result was a decrease of our vote the former year. The same experiment

ried in this (Middlesex) county, with result. Whereas, in other years, early tions were made, with an opposite resu year, especially, our vote in this cou largely increased over that of forme

tion: we could get our candidate fair-
the people before the other parties "get u
and get the merits of the question more
cussed than it would be possible to do
late nomination; and the people could

I hope a National Convention will
some time in October or November
that others beside editors will express th
ions also on the subject.
Lowell, Massachusetts, May 3, 1847.

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